

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Favorable reconsideration of this application in light of the following remarks and discussion is respectfully requested. Claims 1-14 are pending in the application.

I. THE CLAIMS DEFINE PATENTABLE SUBJECT MATTER

Claims 1-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,470,497 to Ellis in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,522,347 to Tsuji et al. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

The applied art does not teach, disclose or suggest the displaying means further displays the user's schedule list including the preset information written by the writing means, the preset information being distinguishable from the user's schedule, as claimed in Claim 1 and similarly claimed in Claims 5, 6 and 7.

The Office Action admits on page 4 that Ellis does not teach displaying a user's schedule list and a preset information such that the preset information is distinguishable from the user's schedule. However, the Office Action asserts that Tsuji makes up for this deficiency. Applicant respectfully disagrees.

Tsuji is directed to addressing the problems associated with the resolution of display screens. Further, the apparatuses of Tsuji in operation of multiple types of information as schedule information, provide for information relationships that can be more easily visually grasped and provides functions that can be better understood. That is, the functions are arranged to correspond to icons appearing on a menu screen with no character information. Additionally, the embodiments of Tsuji include a time axis with a background screen to be three-dimensionally displayed and to display the combined screen on a display screen. As such, the time axis is given perspective with an object in the future displayed to look further

and an object in the past displayed to look closer. Therefore, the user can visually grasp old and new information at one look through the time axis.

As shown in Figure 23C of Tsuji, a screen is shown which, when information notification is preset and when a set time is reached, audio information such as a melody is output from the sound output section and concurrently a pop-up menu 326 appears. Pop-up menu 326 indicates a schedule outline and is shown next to the building icon 324. The building icon 324 is merely the icon that shows the place that the schedule has been input. Thus, according to the embodiment of Figure 23C, for the information notification, both the sound information and the display information are used to provide the user with the notification.

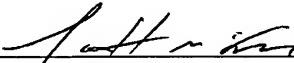
In contrast, according to the claimed invention, the display means displays the user's schedule list including the preset information written by the writing means with the preset information being distinguishable from the user's schedule. At least this feature discussed above is not shown in the applied art. Again, Tsuji merely discloses a building icon 324 in which the schedule was input and a pop-up menu 326 showing a schedule outline. Accordingly, Claims 1-14 are distinguishable over the applied art. Withdrawal of the rejection of the claims under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) is respectfully requested.

Consequently, no further issues are believed to be outstanding in the present application, and the present application is believed to be in condition for formal allowance. A Notice of Allowance for Claims 1-14 is earnestly solicited.

Should the Examiner deem that any further action is necessary to place this application in an even better form for allowance, the Examiner is encouraged to contact the undersigned representative at the below listed telephone number.

Respectfully submitted,

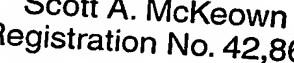
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